THE RIGHTS OF THE INSANE.

TREATMENT WITH A VIEW TO RESTORATION. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF LAWS RE-

SPECTING THE INSANE IN HOSPITALS-INDIVID-UAL CONSIDERATION OF CASES AND SPECIAL MEDICAL TREATMENT REQUIRED-A PAPER BY DR. JULIUS PARIGOT, READ BEFORE THE NEW-YORK MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

No one denies at the present time that many vital questions of justice, legislation, social economy, and finance, are involved in the treatment of lunacy. Still, many persons are not aware of the moral obligation devolving upon every citizen to guard the operation of the law under which the seclusion of persons who are insane and of those who are supposed to be so takes in order to avoid any possible false accusation about the legality of such an act; also to see how the provisions for their care are prepared by boards of trustees or governors; and, finally, to vindicate the rights of those who cannot defend themselves. The present paper has for its object the consideration of these two necessities. What seems to be positively over looked is the importance and value of medical treat ment, as well here in the whole of America as in England and elsewhere. Now, we may read in The Journal Mental Science the following remarks, showing what is going on in England :

Now the editor, Dr. Maudsiey, does not pretend that no scientific progress is attempted or made in public or private asylums. It is admitted that in America we possess many asylums is which men of great merit follow and open new roads to scientific progress. institutions might the mentioned in which such efforts are made, and we may congratulate ourselves with the medical profession over the spirit which animates these scientific pioneers. But if we consider only the individual interest of each patient who is immured in an asylum where a positive medical treatment is impos-sible, and if, with Dr. Maudsley, we sum up the results of a non-therapeutical practice (brought on by the medical skepticism of administrative boards), then we may see the need of immendment of our laws on this sub tect. Evidently there is a confusion in the given powers and qualifications to serve the people in this matter. No by-laws should exist in opposition to State laws; and if that were so, medical responsibility would have fair play to show what it might do when supplied with verything necessary for its scope and our benefit-the recovery of the patients.

THE CURE OF THE INSANE SHOULD BE THE SOLE OBJECT. Such reform of the law, if I am not mistaken, is the res vestra agitur of such association of lawyers and physicians as this one is. Common efforts would bring at last an immense benefit-namely, that insane patients must cured, and not be considered, prima facie, as beings to be put in custody for their lifetime. Certainly such neces sity overshadows all secondary questions of house-keeping details and comfort, though important they are. In general economy, principles must be adopted which infallibly must lead to practical results, as in commercial affairs or in industry. Is it not established that a afficient capital must be embarked to obtain profitable products? It is the same in our case; an adequate, wellpaid staff of physicians would take care of patients, employ all their skill and ingenuity to empty those mense reservoirs of human miseries, and free us of that constantly increasing number of insane, and of the enormous expense we are obliged to bear.

Far from such rational and practical method, what do we see almost in every country ! Honorable boards meaning well in their own and the generally adopted views, intrusted with legal and administrative powers to do with the insane what they think best, without control. Now, the most moderate and respectful criticism has shown the inefficacy of the means these boards in the hands of their physicians; nay, sometimes ach boards think they must diminish the number of med ical officers, lower their dignity, or even not give them any remuneration. It may easily be understood that in such general circumstances, physicians must do their best to please the narrow views of those in whose dependence they are placed; eventually they will even defend that system, and neglect their medical duties, as The Journal of Mental Science has shown to be the case. We want in this country something higher and more in dependent. We want a law which everybody musobey and by which the medical profession shall become responsible for its acts. Unfortunately we have a legal Even the latest law and the recent act concerning the State Board of Charities and the Commissioner in Lunacy are full of errors, contradictions, and embarrassments that prevent the aim being reached.

If our asylums are made for the care and not for the dual costody of patients, why should a law not say so ! Why should administrative functions surpass the

PACILITIES NEEDED BY PHYSICIANS IN ASYLUMS. A responsible head physician, having for principal object science and the medical treatment, ought to have sufficient and competent staff around him-a staff furnished with the necessary instruments, material and moral to onre the patients. Anatomical and chemical laboratories and lecture-rooms should be well furnished.
We should have less of buils, billiards, and magic lantern exhibitions as necessary to cut the monotony of asy-lum life. Tais chief physician ought also to be intrusted with the power of admitting or rejecting affidavits con-cerning the mental state of a so-called insane person; and be free (nay, the law ought to command it) to discharge a patient when cured or sufficiently compos menfis to have a trial to resume his position in society. No intervention, either administrative or judiciary, appears here necessary. The responsible physician must be the conscientious expert and judge of such cases, and posseas the power to fulfill his mission. If a too absolute power could be feared, let, then, the superintendent have such jurisdiction only when in connell with his medical assistants or his consulting physicians. Such a measure might also serve to curb too free a use of ad-

ministrative authority on the part of head physicians. When we consider the important relation of the sub jects under consideration, we may wonder that superin-tendents of asylums are not made (de jure) members of the Board of Health of their county. They would complete that Board whose functions embrace as well the conditions of mental as bodily welfare. The Hon. Dor man B. Eaton explained lately at the New-York Convenman is. Eaton explained lately at the New-York Convention of the American Public Health Association, why a board of health determines its own action is legalized, makes the bills by which its own action is legalized, issues aumnous, sits in judgment and gases its own officers to carry its decisions into effect. Evidently, the sanction of such power must be the immediate benefit feit by the public at large.

If we inquire into the laws and enstons relating to the insane in past and present times, it is very curious to find that, on secount of and in order to prevent actions caused by "furios," maniacs, &c., measures are taken against them, but that not a single word is to be found in favor of their rights as citizens of a cyrilized

dents caused by "furiosi," maniacs, &c., measures are taken against them, but that not a single word is to be found in favor of their rights as citizens of a civilized community. Nothing but the oblivion of human rights, or the fear, contempt, and possibly the degradation of the poor patients can explain such fact. Even in the country of the celebrated Pinel a curious instance of public neglect of human dignity is found in the text of a law (Aug. 24, 1700) which assimilates the insanc to dangerous, wild, rambling animals. It is against that want of feeling, against that absence of principles of justice, that we should arge reform. Let us ask why a law should not protect the life and dignity of the insanc; why it should not publish those who violate their rights. Let us consider the result of an obligatory legal compulsion for treating the lusane medically. A law on the obligatory medical treatment of insanc persons confined in public or private asylums has for its objective basis an involable right and a social duty, out of which we may expect, first, the aimost certain care of every patient; secondly, the positive diminution of an evil which attacks principally, the moral and educated casses of society.

THE INSANE ENTITLED TO THE BEST MEDICAL TREAT-MENT.

It, in the interest of society, the insane may be temporarily deprived of their liberty, it is but a preventive measure, just and acceptable in certain conditions, out of which a positive right must be acknowledged, namely, that the law which forcibly isolates or secludes namely, that the law which forcibly isolates or secludes a patient from his friends and family assumes, ipso facts, the responsibility of a real and scientific medical treatment. A public convenience or a public right can never include the violation of an individual one, or the non-accomplishment of a duty, such as must be the case if an insame person is secluded in an asylum, unprovided with what is necessary for his or her recovery—in an matitation where the number of physicians is quite inadequate to the work to be done. Even were there sufficient medical attendance for ordinary emergencies, we must allow for the peculiar interference of state officers, as the Governor, the Atterney General, courts, &c., which, at times, prevents asylum physicians from performing the duties they are paid for, since they are often employed on outside commissions, logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific. The remedy for this evil is obvious; logal or scientific, the observation of a patient and his inditions and the scientific and the person of the patient and his indipens an asylum officer to outside cases. Of course when thus supplyed, the observation of a patient and his indi-vidual treatment are stopped at once, and in such case the remaining officers having their usual duties also, must neglect the one or the other. Trustoes consent or are

obliged to permit such irregularities, and the poor abandoned patient (outside of the reach and influence of his friends) is thus deprived of his unquestionable right to treatment which may save him from an incurable issue of his makedy. The Annales & Hygiène Publique et de Médeene Legule (page 159—1859) make the fullest confession of such fact in France. Unhappily it is the same everywhere.

everywhere.

Patients are erammed in large saviums and become incurable because of the fact that they are not individually attended to, in spite of Article XII., Chapter 2, of the French law of the 6th of July, 1833, which says: "Case books that be kept, in which once in the month physicians will note the change effected in the state of each patient."

But this article of the law cannot be obsert. How could a physician having sometimes 700 patients do such work ever mouth!

Morroe says in his Trustic des Maladies Mentales, page 636;

page 656;
Patients are crammed, without intelligence or morality, in large asy
lums, and become incurable for the only reason that they are not treated

GOOD TREATMENT PROUNTABLE. Certainly, nowadays, as far as general treatment goes and material cures are concerned, the insane are better treated than heretofore. Tacy are taken to beautiful institutions, where, however, unhappily, econom ical laws are supreme, and we might presume to say

ical laws are supreme, and we might presume to say, irrationally applied, since the only real profit lies in the cure and not the keeping of an invate. In spite of the desire of many asylum medical officers, no regular individual clinic has yet been established, and, in actual circumstances, it cannot be.

In a practical mode of expression of facts, could not a cure have some relation and reason accounted for as in financial ledgers under the head of credit and debt! If so, the success of treatment could be traced to a scientific disbursement, the conditions of which ought to be prepared and accounted for in realty good hospitals. so, the success of treatment could be traced to a scientific disbursement, the conditions of which ongst to be prepared and accounted for in really good hospitals. The final question would then be merely as to cost of Cures. But what are the results which can reasonably be expected? Calculations have been made and published in the United States upon these questions, in which the pecuniary advantage is not only shown by what it spares, by a shorter residence in the hospital, but by the value of the work done during a mean period of active life, compared with that of the same duration as a chronic insane person in a public institution. The proposed scheme is susple, would apparently cost more, but the result would pay. The proposed system consists, for recent and acute cases, in a daily annotation of the symptoms, and the prescriptions either moral, hygtenic, or pharmaceutic. For chronic cases, such annotations should be made every week; the whole, being transferred on case-books, would bear the signature of the attending paysician, and be certified by that of the medical superintendent. What a change would such a law bring in our asylums? Their reputation benefited, and the patients asking for admittance instead of avoiding them!

MANY GOOD RESULTS FROM SUCH SYSTEM.

MANY GOOD RESULTS FROM SUCH SYSTEM. There is another side of the question, relating to the necessity of such law. An officially recorded clinic would be the complementary measure of any improve ment of a law concerning the legality of an obligatory confinement. First, Such mode of legal treatment would be incompatible with any scientific error or a so-called false imprisonment. Now, supposing that reporters of the press could get admission into an asylum, is it no evident that a daily clinic concerning the diagnosis and the press could get admission into an asylum, is it not evident that a daily clinic concerning the diagnosis and prognosis of a simulated disease would soon establish the truth i Such medical tecords would contain the whole history of a case. Nothing could escape the investigation of any public officer or that of a friend of patients. Secondly, There would be a guarantee for physicians against false accusations or intrigues often made by diastrephies and waniacs. Thirdly, Such records would, from themselves, show the merit and assiduity of the medical staff. The resume of all these therapeutical cases would be one of the best means for the advancement of science. With such conditions legally established, the experiment for cure might take place as well in an asylum as in free air. Ghoels.

the advancement of science. With such conditions legally established, the experiment for cure might take place as well in an asylum as in free air. Gheels.

The prospect of treatment, more or less favorable according to the case, would not prevent the execution of the proposed law. Under the actual law, its interference is often delayed, to the great migry of the patient. Some persons, disbelieving the urgency that a patient be put immediately in some institution, employ all means to conceal the infirmity of a friend or patient. In other cases, especially those in which there is a perversion of the instincts or of volition, terrible accidents may and do happen on account of delays which the new law would not permit. It has been questioned publicly, to whom, for instance, the privilege of interference is to be intrusted, and by what solemnities the deprivation of liberty is to be accompanied and recorded. The new law would have nothing to de with these so-called difficulties. What is wanted is that the patient be cured, in order that he may become again a member of society. Anybody may honorably assist to that effect, there is no shaine in having a friend insane, and it is a duty to render him the service pointed out by the law. Besides, there is no great solemnity in making a circumstantial and scientific affidavit; the effect on the position of the individual is only feit when the judge makes an order feared in such a preliminary proceeding.

ISOLATION AMONG RELATIVES OBJECTIONABLE.

ISOLATION AMONG RELATIVES OBJECTIONABLE The obligatory medical treatment has other advan ages, which cannot be well shown without referring to the actual system. In every free country the deprivathe actual system. In every free country the deprivation of one's iberty is the greatest restriction which can
be placed on a citizen. To some minds, this restrictive
measure conveys the idea of personal degradation. It
has been inquired if restrictive measures could not be
enforced privately in one's own house. There are graveobjections to private or secret isolation. First, how will
the patient bear it in his own house? It might be resorted
to unnecessarily, and the physician's opinion might not
be preponderant. We have the experience of many
families whose freside, although well governed, was
the worst place for the patient to be medically treated.
Generally, relatives are the worst custodians: for this
reason, that they are unable to trace a moral symptom
to its real cause. Constant efforts are made to educe,
by reasoning, their friend out of his delusions. With the
best views and intentions, they aggravate the disease,
fesides, there is also a danger for the family.
The patient is a point of contamination, especially
if the slightest hereditary predisposition exists. For
patients who must be kept in isolation, their iberty and
the respect of their rights cannot full within the range
of domestic affairs. If one of the members of a family
disappear, has the State or the community not the duty
of inquiring what has befallen one of its members? The
law might admit that, under the supervision of medical
officers appointed by judges, such isolation might take
place, but the public would soon find out that special
institutions are preferable. Again, the interference of
the law is as necessary for the interest of the family as
it is useful for the patient. On one side, it actites many
questions of faise delicacy which may injure the patient, and leaves to the family is not directly responsible;
the recovered patient can never be dissatisfied with the
proceedings employed for his treatment; he has had
the benefit of a really protective law.

Another point of great importance is as to what such
have hould requ tion of one's liberty is the greatest restriction which can be placed on a citizen. To some minds, this restrictive

STEAMSHIP REPAIRS IN MID-OCEAN.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CHINA.

The Pacific Mail steamship China, 15 days overdue, arrived at San Francisco Jan. 15. Much solic tude for the safety of the great ship had been fe't throughout the country. Prom The Bulletin is condensed the following interesting statement of the caus

densed the following interesting statement of the cause of the detention of the steamer in mid-occau:

On the 19th of December the China crossed the antimeridian, and, as she was coming castward, the following day was also called Dec. 19, thus making two Fridays in the same week. At 4:50, on the second Friday, the engine broke down and was stopped, in latitude 390 14' north, longitude 1752 50' west; the weather being nearly calm, the ship was for a while kept before the wind, and finally laid to. The wheels were lashed, the fires banked, steam was blown off, and the machinery allowed time to cool; after which the cylinder head was raised, and a thorough examination was made by Mr. Oleda, the chief engineer, who reported that the thread of the screw by which the pistonrod was screwed vertically into the piston had been torn away, and the injury could only be repaired by drilling a hole through the pistonrod and that portion of the nut above the cylinder, and by making and inserting through it a large fron key, at right angles, thus firmly securing the rod to the piston. The true condition of the damage having been fully ascertained, the Chief-Engineer drew his working plans and figured the amount of time and labor necessary. He reported that eight days and nights would be required to fully effect the repairs, as many of the tools necessary would have to be manufactured on board. With these, and the spare tools usually furnished to steamers for use afloat, 75 cubic inches of from was to be drilled out, and the signantic size of the machinery rendered the task a formidable one; to accomplish at sea.

The fires in the main boilers were extinguished, and of the detention of the steamer in mid-ocean :

The fires in the main boilers were extinguished, and the vessel anchored to a patent drag, with a couple of hundred fathoms of cables attached, in which condition she laid to nearly eight days, drifting about nearly in a circle, with variable winds, which, at one time, blew quite fresh from the castward, and forced the steamer within 120 tailes of Brook's Midway Island, where the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have creeted buildings, and Keep a supply of coal and provisions, placed there as a port of refuze for use in case of necessity. On the 27th of December, just seven days and twenty-three hours, or one hour before promised, the giant beam bowed toward the east, the wheels turned over, and the China, then seventy three miles northwest of the position in which she broke down, moved on toward California, smid the delight of the passengers and the satisfaction of all, who very generally appreciated the difficulties of the task just accomplished, and accorded to the chief engineer, and all his assistants and workmen, well-merited praise for their skill and unrelnitting evertions displayed in this emergency, as well as to the officers of the ship, for the failinful manner in which they cooperated to overcome the difficulty, and for their watchid care and attention to duty. This accidental detention of about eight days could have been nearly made up, had not the China left Japan with rathor a short amount of a. The fires in the main boilers were extinguished, and

coal on board; for before the ship was half-way cross, it was found uncessary to shut off two boilers, and thus reduce her speed, by placing her consumption of coal at the minimum possible, in order to have it hold out to bring the steamer in. When abreast of Honoliulu, the propriety of putting in there for coal was gravely discussed for two or three days, but trusting to reach the coast with the coal remaining, if used most economically, it was finally decided to keep on.

The weather was fine throughout the voyage, and the ship ran 16 days after the repairs, averaging about 140 miles a day.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOATING AT YALE.

THE YALR CLUB COLLECTING MONRY FOR A NEW BOAT-HOUSE-NEXT YEAR'S CREW ALMOST EN-TIRELY SELECTED.

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 .- About boating there is a deal to say. First of all, the Yale Boat Clu received notice several months ago that the site of its sent boat-house would soon be needed by its owners It has since appeared that the ground is to be used as a part of the site of the recent coal combination's New Haven depot. The building had been getting old, so that the news was not so great a surprise as it might have been; but, in view of the financial outlook, the prospect of securing a new site and putting up a suitable building was anything but enlivening. The matter, however, has been taken hold of heartily, and Mr. Ferry, President of the Club, and Capt. Cook have been pushing matters with characteristic energy. The stu dents have generously risen to the emergency, and Mr. Ferry's recent trip to solicit subscriptions from the alumni has resulted favorably. Several sites have been under consideration, including Whitney Lake, which is about as convenient of access as the harbor, and has the advantage of smooth water and absence of strong currents. Its length, however, was hardly satis factory, and the so-called Mill River site, on the Fair Haven side of the harbor, and just below the Chapel-st. bridge, has been virtually chosen. The plan is to build a strong atone foundation which will be of permanent value-the old boat-house stands on piles-and to erect upon this a plain and substantial wooden structure, which may eventually be replaced by something more imposing. An effort will be made to have the building as convenient as possible, and to employ a permanent anitor, which measure will result in a better care of the Club's property, and in greater security to the wherries, oars, &c., of the lessees of private rooms. To insure a proper use of the funds collected for the new building, Professors Brush, Richards, and Wheeler will serve as committee of supervision. It is hoped that the building may be sufficiently advanced to answer the purposes of next Summer's training. Iff not, Lake Saltonstall, which is the scene of the Spring and Fall races, will have to be

is the scene of the Spring and Fall races, will have to be resorted to.

Last July's success has given a great stimulus to the boating interests, and the hope of getting on the University crew has put a fine lot of men into preliminary training. Out of these the crew has been almost selected already, and more systematic work will soon be entered upon. Beside Capt. Cook, those who are regarded as "certain" are J. Kennedy of Struthers, O., who also pulled in last year's crew; G. L. Brownelt of East Haddam, Conn., and F. Wood of Norwalk, Conn. Toe following are among shose whose "chances" are counted good for the remaining two positions; C. N. Fowler, D. H. Kellogg, C. B. Rockwood, C. A. Ciafin, M. G. Nixon.

THE TRIBUNE LECTURE AND LETTER EXTRAS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has been for mouths past sending out extra sheets containing a vast amount of information for the people, which would never reach the masses except in some cheap form like this. We have No. 14, No. 3, and No. 10 of the Extrastins week, containing the late Prof. Agassiz's lectures on the Method of Creation, and the discussion on the Darwinian theory at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Portland. These Extras may be obtained at The Trimune office for a mere pittance.—(Christian Sun, Suffolk, Va. Amongs the may reals in modern newspaper.

Among the marvels in modern newspaper enterprise are the "Extras" of THE NEW YORK TRIT We have lying before us Extras Nos. 5, 10, 14. No. 5 tains Prof. Agassiz's Lectures on the Methods of tion; No. 14 is devoted to Exploring Expeditions, the Origin of Man. Extra No. 11 fully reports the dis-cussion of the Darwinian theory at the last August meeting at Portland of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. These Extras are only 10 sonts coach, and give, for 30 cents, in good, readable type, what in book form would cost several dollars. Every lover of science should send for these Extras to THE TRIBINE, Now-York.—[Christian Standard, Cincin-nati, Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Extras are the THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Extras are the most notworthy publications issuing from the press of any newspaper office in the country. These paper contain full and complete reports of valuable lectures, scientific investigations, exploring expeditions, and sermons; also political, religious, and national matters, leading articles from the pens of the character minds of the day, and offer to the world such an amount of valuable knowledge for so moderate a sum that they he within the power of even the poorest mechanic to buy, thus giving to the humblest abode the researches of the learned, and making life brighter in being able to gain the knowledge for that small sum which they otherwise would lose.—[Bristol (Penn.) Gazette.

The optionwise as hours, by the proprieters of

The enterprise shown by the proprietors of The enterprise shown by the proprietors of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE in the publication of a Scientific Series of Extras is likely to prove a short road to great attainments, in securing knowledge, inestimable as it is valuable. We are in receipt of No. 14 of the Series, and find) its contents valuable beyond comparison or consideration. There is a history of the Hayden Expedition, with such a vivid description of mountain seenery, the resources and treasure of the country, as to seend us back among the Argonauts in fancy, and welcome the days of camp life once more. Then we have a series of aix lectures by Prof. Agassiz concerning his "Expedition to the Amazon," in which he taiks of the "Formation of the Valley," "The Amazon and its Tributaries," and relates many wonderful things concerning our hemisphere which we presume would enlighten the minds of most of our readers as it has ours. He continues with "The Giacial Theory" and other scientific investigations, and winds up with a capital review on "Men and Monkeys." There are accounts of various explorations also, "The Capt. Jones Expedition" in the discovery of a new route to "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," with a compliation of useful, entertaining, and instructive miscellany, wonderful as it is grand. The numbers preceding it are equally interesting, and no description can do them justice. They must be read to be appreciated. Ten cents will buy any single number, while 50 cents in one order will bring the numbers from one to nine inclusive, and which comprise sufficient for a small library. A dollar will purchase the entire series. Everybouty should have them. Address Thir Tribune, New-York.—[Oconomowore (Wis.) Times.

INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTESTS PRAC-

TICABLE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your columns on Education in the issue of every Wednesday or Thursday have been regarded with great interest both by educators and by the under graduates of our colleges. As a member of the last-mentioned class, I would beg the use of a small space in your valuable paper to answer, as well as I am able, some of the objections brought against the proposed inter-colle-giate literary contest, by "Conservative," in your last

Wednesday's issue. Nothing could be more practicable than the plan pro posed. An aquatic contest is certainly the most difficult to find proper places for, and that has been done successfully for the past twenty years. Base-ball tournaments in connection with the college regattas have added much to the interest of the day's sport; last year at springfield the running match between representatives of the different colleges was one of the enjoyable feaof the different colleges was one of the enjoyable features of the day. There would be nothing impracticable or even difficult about introducing a gymnastic exhibition to include all the other athletic apprais in the mascular struggies of Regatts week; it would give inland colleges an opportunity to compete for prizes, whereas now they are unheard of in the athletic college world, as their situation precludes their entering for aquatic honors. There is little difficulty in disposing of scull races, and with equal facility, I think, we can manage the other skull contest. The plan proposed by The Princeton Lit, and afterward by The Courant, was first augested by the writer in The Williams Videtts.

Your correspondent "Conservative" speaks of the impracticability of an inter-collegiate rebiorical exhibition. I fail to see the force of his objection. The several colleges have but to elect their speakers, and they to select a hall in the town where the regatta occurs and appoint judges, and then everything is settled but the award of the prizes; and this could be accomplished as easily as it is every year at the prize-speaking. they to select a half in the town where the regards ours and appoint judges, and then everything is settled but the award of the prizes; and this could be accomplished as easily as its every year at the prize-speaking exhibitions in any of the colleges. The gentleman speaks of college commencement exercises as "necessary evils." I concur with him in that, but he is altogether wrong in comparing that with the "Junior Ex." The gentleman may not be aware that commencement appointments are made on the result of marks of scholarship, irrespective of rhetorical ability, and that the valedictorian may be the poorest speaker in the class, whereas the "Junior Ex." speakers are appointed solely on their merits as orators. This may comewhat account for the difference of interest on the two occasions. I see no propriety in comparing this contest with the convention of undergraduate editors which he alludes to. Nothing could be accomplished by such a convention no one feels the want of such a movement. No one has yet spoken of the degeneracy of The Harvard Advocate, The Fale Record, The Princeton Lii, of The Williams Vidette. Until that time such a convention would only result in a waste of car fare, whereas an inter-collegiate rhetorical exhibition would stimulate the students of the different colleges to renewed activity in the "are rhetorica," and the men who are not bleased with large biceps, but with the "silvery tongue," would thus be enabled to carry off as great honors as they who pull in the winning boat. The contests in scholarship might be made with equal interest. This is a movement, the need of which has long been felt by college men, and I hope the members of "74 throughout the country will unite in endeavoring to set this atterprise in successful operation during the next regista, as it seems quite likely it will be made with equal and every since a successful operation only the revival of the Olympian games, but also the contests which made Goero and Catiline great.

XLIIID CONGRESS--1st Session

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. PRIITION FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA APPAIRS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE-A BILL RESTORING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE INTRODUCED-THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL BILL PASSED-THE POST ROUTE BILL ALSO PASSED—CONSIDERATION OF THE WEST VIRGIT IA

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communi cation from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of that body, giving information as to the conveniences furnished immigrants. Laid on the table.

PETITIONS AND REPORTS. Petititions were presented as follows:

By Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa), from citizens of Dubuque, Gregory, Lausing, New-Albion, Cimton, and Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and Brownsville, Minn., asking I that the bridge stross the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iows, he opened to all railroads desiring to cross the river on it. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. By Mr. CONKLING—Resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce asking the amendment of the law in relation to fines and moieties under the Customhouse laws. Also, a petition of members of the har of Camden and Madison, N. Y., asking the repeal of the Hankrupt law. Laid on the table. Also, the resolution of the National Board of Trade expressing the opinion of the Board that the award made at Gene vs should be shared by the underwriters. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. hat the bridge scross the Mississippi River at Clinton,

Committee.
Mr. TIPTON (Lib. Rep., Neb.), from the Committee on Public Lauds, reported favorably on the bill to confirm the title to certain lands purchased on the site of the Fort Kearney Military Reservation. Passed.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo), from the Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Placed on the

mittee reported favorably on the bit to pay the solution of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Placed on the calest-ix.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) presented a petition asking Congress to appoint a committee to examine into the manner in which the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia are conducted, and especially those of the Board of Public Works, and that the petitioners be allowed to be present by counsel at such isvestigation. In presenting the petition, Mr. Thurman said it was signed by many respectable people of the District of Columbia, and contained grave charges against the District Government. He did not propose, at this time, to offer any resolution for the appointment of such committee, but he had been told that the evidence would be submitted to sustain the charges, and it would be time enough then to offer the resolution. He thought the petition should be printed, so that the people could see its contents, and therefore moved that it be land on the table and printed.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.) said he had no desire to object to the petition, but he thought it useless to print it. It would be printed in the papers here, and as the District of Columbia is only seven mites square there was far less reason why the petition should not be printed, as it was not of general interest. He did not wish to diminish the effect of the petition, but thought it unnecessary to print it.

Mr. THURMAN said that as to the foundation of the

t unnecessary to print it.

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Mr. THURMAN said that as to the foundation of the

Mr. THURMAN said that as to be considered to the charges be expressed no opinion whatever, but he thought it right to print the petition.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said Congress was called upon every year to pay large sums of money to the Beard of Public Works, and all information possible

the Beard of Public Works, and all information possible should be made public.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said he did not think it right to print these charges until they should be supported by testimony. His colleague (Mr. Thurman) had said that in due time the testimony would be presented then it would be time enough to print thom; but it was not right to give them publicity now.

The motion to print the petition was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep., Iowa), from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the petitions asking the appointment of a committee to investigate as to traffic and manutacture of alcoholic figuors, the House bill to accomplish the object having already been reported unon favorably.

accompiling the object having already been reported upon favorably.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Placed on the calendar.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Placed on the calcudar.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of an International Commission, and otherwise to provide for safety in sea travel. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Yt.) introduced a bill to change the name of the registered steamer Oakes Ames to Champiain. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep. lows) introduced a bill to provide for cheap transportation by way of the great lakes of the North-West. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

the North-West, referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep. N. J.) introduced a bill
to facilitate the distribution of public documents. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.
In introducing the bill, Mr. Frehnghuysen said he acknowledged the fact that the franking privilege being
abolished caused great inconverience on account of the
inability to distribute public documents to Colleges and
State Libraries wanting them. His bill contemplated a
reduction of postage to 25 cents per volume and dispensed with prepayment of postage upon them.

THE BILL POR THE PROTECTION OF THE PASSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect ertain public works of improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River was taken up. The bill directs the secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi course of excavation, and authorizes that officer to course of excavation, and authorizes that officer to establish such regulations respecting the use of or passage through such channel is he shall deem needful to protect the channel, facilitate the excavation, &c.; and that any person violating such regulations shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than six menths or both. Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said, though he was fully in favor of the improvement, that he thought it was not in the power of Congress to delegate authority to the Secretary of War or any other officer to make regulations, the violation of which should be punished by the and imprisonment.

ne and imprisonment.

WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) said the object of the bill

WINDOM (Rep., most shameless monopolies by flue and imprisonment.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) said the object of the bill was to remove one of the most shameless monopolies existing in the United States. He had heard of nothing approaching the monopoly which held in its grasp the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Tow-boat Company did not want the channel deepened for the reason that it was to their interest to have vessels atteck in the mud there, so they could receive so much per hour during the time employed in getting them off, in addition to the tonnage fee. On one occasion when Capt. Howell, the officer under the War Department in charge of the excavation, had made some progress, two boats coming up with a large vessel ran aground across the channel, thus blocking it and preventing any further progress of the excavation for weeks. Capt. Howell was compelled to leave the South-West pass on account of obstructions put there by the tow-boat Company and begin work upon another; but they followed him there and obstructed that also.

Mr. THURMAN said he agreed with the Senator from Minnesota as to the abuses there, but thought it the duty of Congress to make regulations and prescribe punishment, not to delegate that power to the Secretary of War.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis., Mr. Anthony in the

duty of Congress to make regiments and presented punishment, not to delegate that power to the Socretary of War.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis., Mr. Anthony in the Chair) said he had been in New-Orleans tast season and indorsed all that had been said by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Windom), but he thought it unconstitutional for Congress to delegate any leach power as the bill proposed to the Secretary of War. The bill was void on its face and he believed if it passed no penalties could be recovered under it. All wanted to see the improvement of the work referred to, but he would not sit here and vote for a bill which would be perfectly useless after its passage.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he could not see how it was in the power of Congress to undertake such

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he could not see how it was in the power of Congress to undertake such legislation as this. Congress had power to prescribe punishment for interfering with the mails, &c.; but it had no authority to delegate that power to the Postmaster-General. Congress could not confer upon any executive or ministerial officer, or anybody else, the discretion to determine what shall and what shall not constitute felony or misdemeanor, and then set Grand Jurice to work. Such legislation must rest upon some reasoning beyond his conception. Congress must prescribe the penalties, but could not confer upon the Becretary of War police powers.

Mr. THURMAN said the best thing to do was to pass a general law protecting all our rivers and harbors from obstruction or any interference with public works.

After some further discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

SPECIS PATMENTS.

The regular order, the bill reported by the Finance

Committee, came up.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) spoke of the evils of a de

preciated currency, and advocated free banking on a gold basis. The issue of any more currency, he congold basis. The issue of any more currency, he contended, would be an evil. No matter how much should be issued, \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000, men would get in debt more, and another crash would follow. Let a step be taken toward specie payment in time of peace and prosperity. Congress ought not to encourage any speculation by dealing out more money. He thought we could stand efforts toward a return to specie payment now, but if a step be taken backward it could not be retraced. Mr. WRIGHT (Esp., Iows) moved that the pending resolution be laid aside informally, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill to abolish the office of Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) objected.
Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said he hoped no vote would be taken on the fluancial resolution to-day. He, with other gentlemen, desired to speak, but was not ready to go on to-day.

other gentlemen, desired to speak, but was not ready to go on to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said, while he was anxious to get the vote of the Senate on the resolution as soon as possible, he had no desire to cut off any debate. As the gentleman from Indians (Mr. Morton) would bring up his privileged question, the Louisiana case, on Monday, he (Mr. Sherman) moved that the further consideration of the financial resolution be postponed till Tuesday next. It was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday next.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Port land Canal was taken up and passed. It provides that the appropriation of March 3, 1873, be continued in full force and made applicable to the payment of the debte of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues, and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the Company as they mature: provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at their market price, not above par, whenever he decems it for the interest of the United States. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of said canal and all property, real and personal, of said Company, within 30 days from the passage of the act, as the property of the United States, authorize however, to a mortrage or lien on said property in favor of the trustees under said mortgage, and holders of bonds issued under it. The Secretary is authorized to pay the directors for the stook held by them, and to cause a full quantification of all resource and of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be

disbursements of the Company to be made, and to collect and if necessary sue for any money due to or hold for the Company by the directors or the trustees under said mortgage. The bill also provides that the canal and property appertaining therete shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tells and charges except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of the said canal; and for the present year they shall be at the rate of 10 ceuts per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels. And, to ascertain what rates will pay current expenses after the present year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in January in each year, ascertain from 5the expenditures of the previous year what tells will probably pay expenses for the current year, and fix the rate of tells thus ascertained to be charged for the current year.

THE POST ROUTE BILL. The Senate resumed consideration of the Post Route bill, the question being on Mr. Pratt's amendment, declaring all bridges heretofore, or hereafter to be erected over navigable rivers in the United States, or over takes, over navigable rivers in the United States, or over taxes, or the ontiets of lakes, or over arms of the sea, or other bodies of water, and all public roads established, or inceafter to be established in the United States or Territories, and used as public highways, to be post-roads; provided, that no service shall be ordered on the routes until after an examination and the report of an agent of the Post-Office Department, and that, in the jurgment of the Postmaster-General, such service is demanded by the public convenience and necessity.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., ind.) opposed the amendment and expressed the opinion that it would be delegating the power of Congress to the Postmaster-General. Congress alone had the power to establish post-offices and postroads, and it could not be conferred upon any one.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) also opposed the amendment. He said if every cow-path in the country was to be opened up and declared a mail route, he thought the duties of the Postmaster-General would be overwhelming; besides, large expenditures would be overwhelming; besides, large expenditures would be required.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) moved to insert in line six, after the word "highways," the words, "or leading from one town to another, or from one village. This was agreed to.

The amendment of, Mr. Pratt, as amended by Mr. Morrill, was then repected.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) moved an amendment that from and after June 39, 1814, the transportation in the mails of all bound books, seeds, entuings, buils, and general merchandies should be discontinued. In advocating the adoption of this amendment he spoke of the great inconvenience resulting to the postal service from transporting freight through the mails. In some instances an beative.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said that the adoption of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said that the adoption of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) said that the adoption of or the outlets of lakes, or over arms of the sea, or other

the amendment of the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent) would be of great benefit to the postal service. The amount of freight carried through the postal service.

was overwhelming.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) said he doubted that the Postmaster-General desired the passage of that amendment. Some means should be furnished for sending books throughout the country, and he had been told by the Postmaster-General, within a few pays past, that he intended to reduce the postage on books.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minu.) appealed to the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargont) to withdraw the amendment. It had always been the practice of the Senate mot to put general legislation in a postal route bill, and he hoped the amendment would be offered at some other time.

he hoped the amendment would withdraw the amend-ment, though be had been assured by the Postmaster-tieneral that its passage would be acceptable to him. Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Peno.) said that the gentieman from California had spoken of snakes and alligators being transported through the mails. His amendment was to prevent the transmission of seeds, books, buibs, and general merchandise; which head did snakes and alli-

SARGENT-General merchandise, I suppose er.l nendment was withdrawn.

The amendment was withdrawn.
Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.) offered an amendment that no
Post-Office should be established on any route named in
the bill until after such authority be given by Congress.

Rejected. The bill was then passed.
At a 'clock, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate wont into Executive session, and after three-quarters of an hour, the doors were reopened, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour was occupied in the call

of Committees for reports of a private character, which were all referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case.

The discussion continued until 2 o'clock, when, by previous arrangement, the House proceeded to the consider-ation of business pertaining to the District of Columbia. The only business reported was a bill in reference to the education of the blind of the District, and that, after discussion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The House then resumed consideration of the West
Virginia contested election case.
After further discussion, and without coming to a vote,
the House, at 4:30 o'clock, anjourned. To-morrow's session is to be for general debate.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate, in Executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the following

HOMINATIONS:

David McM. Grerg of Ponnsylvania, to be Consul at Prague.

Public Land Officers.—Thomas C. Shapleigh, to be Register at Detroit.

Public Land Officers.—Thomas C. Shapleigh, to be Register at Detroit.

Indian Spents.—William S. Defrees, Moquis Pueblo, New Mexico; J. A. Tonner, Colorado Indiana, Arisons; C. A. Huntington, Neah Bay.

Washington Territory; W. B. Crothers of Indiana, Moscalero Apache

Washington Territory; W. B. Crothert of Indiana, Mocalere Apache agency.

William E. Davis, Assistant Treanurer of the United States at Cincinnati; A. B. Underwood. Surveyor of Customs at Boston and Charlestown, Mass. Pritz J. Babson, Collector of Customs at Gloscoster, Indiana, Indiana Blumenthal, Collector of Customs at St. Marks. Pla.: Mass., Indiana Patter, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas. Lather Lee, jr. Collector of Customs at St. Marks. Pla.: Lather Lee, jr. Collector of Customs at St. Mary. Commander Work Mays to be Captain; Licut.-Commander Joseph D. Marrin, to be Commander Commander Toomss S. Fillebrown, to be Charles; Commander James E. Jouett, to be Captain, and a large number of promotions of others of a lower grade, both of the Army and Navy. Postmasters—Samuel J. Burfee, Marsinall, Mich.; James T. Craigo, Paris, Texas; Robert J. Shelton, Corsicaan, Texas, Paschal J. Bowder, Port Worth, Texas, Joseph P. Pells, Palestine, Texas; Moses W. Bleiston, Bonhum, Texas; Floyd P. Baker, Denison City, Texas; Moses W. Bleiston, Bonhum, Texas; Floyd P. Baker, Denison City, Texas; Mosen W. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. B. Masson, Marietta, Olio; T. A. Bartly, Bloomsburg, Ind., Wm. P. Frank A. Houghton, Proc. Pr Ind., Wm. B. Mason, Marietta, Onio, T. A. Barkir, Bloomaburg, Penn.; G. W. Cornell, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Frank A. Houghton, Houghton, N. I.; James T. Walron, Helena, Ark.
The Rer. James H. H. Brown of Pennsylvania to be Chaplain in the Navy. Assistant Naval Constructor Theodors D. Wilson to be Naval Constructor; George E. Harman and James H. Galues to be Assistant Sargeons in the Navy.

CURRENT DISCUSSION.

JUDGE DURELL'S GUILT.

If the statement of THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent be true, Judge Durell, in addition to his outrages against popular rights, must have been in guilty collusion with the Bankrupt Courts of New-Orleans, whereby he put money in his purse, and no little of it. It is a sickening tale, and furnishes additional evidence of the atrocous character of the men who have been employed in the Southern States to carry out the reconstruction policy of the party in power.

CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

From The New-York Evening Mask.

We think THE TRIBUNE is quite right in

We think The Tribune is quite right in assuming that the \$40,000,000 of currency that have been added to the circulation since the middle of September have mainly gone into the maeistrom of Wall-st. speculation, and have stimulated the unwholesome and dangerous activity that has prevalled there for some weeks past. It is evident that when the time comes for the renewed movement of the Western crops there will be plenty of money here wherewith to do it. The stock gamblers may be somewhat straitened at that time, but the country at large will be inclined to make light of their distress.

Hardington Correspondence of The Poticula Standard.

Thurlow Weed's suggestion contained in a letter to The New-York Thisune that the entire Rebel archives, including those captured during the war, and those subsequently purchased from Gen. Pickett, be printed for general public use and distribution, meets with general favor. A prominent member of Congress has taken steps to that end, and it is likely shat the matter will be brought before Congress. It is said that with these archives are letters from many men now standing high in both the Republican and Democratic parties quite as disloyal as those written by Bright and Cashing. It is not regarded as fair or just to sift out letters now and then to be used disastrously to the fortunes of a few when it may suit partisan purposee.

The Desire For Regarded. THE DESIRE FOR INFLATION.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, the chief apostle of contraction and hard money, has heard the voice of the people and taken the alarm. It speaks the fears of the bondholders and graspers of New York and Boston in this sentence, based upon Senator Morton's recent speech on flunuce:
"The friends of sound currency may as well make no their minds that

the contest is going against them in Washington this Winter unless they an speedly turn the tide now setting so strongly in the direction in which Mr. Morton is rewing."

The friends of a currency adjustable to the demands of business, one that will aid and not cripple our industrial and commercial interests, may take heart at this confes-sion from the leader of the speece payment fanatics.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.
From The Nurbville Union and American.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, a journal whose THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, a journal whose independence is real, not affected, and which is certainly not an old-school Democrat, seriously questions the expediency or right of Congress to legislate on the railway question. Reviewing the more prominent bills now before that body, it dismisses Mr. Hurtbut's \$200,000,000 air line double-freight project as unlikely to get any hearing from a Congress that is confronted with an insolvent Federal Treasury. The bills of Mesars. McCrary and Kasson are more likely to reach the stage of serious discussion. Both propose to reduce railroad rates by the direct exercise of Federal power.

Sir: I notice that some of your subscribers

re boasting of their long-continued subscriptions to Well, I am not going to boast, but just say that when Mr. Greeley issued The Log Cabin I became a subscriber, and have taken THE TRIBUNE, THE WEEKLY first and then THE SEMI-WREKLY, without a break, to the present time. Who comes next!

Woodstock, V4., Jan. 8, 1874.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOST SHIP PANTHER. Boston, Jan. 23 .- Capt. J. W. Balch, who commanded the ship Panther, the loss of which is re-ported, was a son of Capt. John Baich of Boston, and his mother still resides here. He was 40 years of age, and had followed the sea from his baybood.

O. H. MCKERZIE.

GENERAL NOTES.

At the last report, the 60 cells in Hartford, Conn., jali were struggling with 126 occupants. The reader is at liberty to believe or not, as he pleases, that a peach tree in Missouri, being trans planted to a new soil, has taken to producing white

A gentleman named Merriman has had to pay £100 in London for breach of promise of marriage

We suppose that for a time he must have felt dreadfully mishomered. Oxford, Mass., is spoken of as the paradise

of old folks. In that quiet hamlet there are 130 persons over 70 years old, and 85 of these live within one mile of the post-office. An Indian maiden is singing in opera at San Francisco, which gives occasion to some desperate

joker to remark that she has been transferred from " a squaw into a squawier." It is better to be burned after one is dead

than burned to death. In Milwaukee lately the corpus of a woman named Martels was burned to a cinder, the candles surrounding it being toppled over. A case of linked law long drawn out is re-

ported from Greenboro', Vt., where a writ six fost in length by actual measurement was served the other day. It is not mentioned how many officers it took to serve it. For a wonder, there is a church edifice (Unitarian) 100 years old. It is at Kennebunk, Me., and

the other day had a centennial sermon preached from its pulpit. However, it has been remodeted, of course. Arsenic instead of saleratus is not a good thing in buckwheat cakes. Mr. Lewis of Wallingford, Conn. found that this little eccentricity of cuisine, but for prompt remedies, has a tendency to reduce the num-In view of the Cushing affair the remark of

Mr. Van Buren has been revived, that "it is better to travel 30 miles to see a man than to send him a letter." The maxim of the astute Talleyrand was: "Never write letter andinever burn one. A sarcastic gentleman was Mr. Van Dyke of

New-Hampshire, who, leaving \$140,000 to his heirs, hoped none of them " would snuffle and shed crocodile tears a his funeral." "Cover me up," said this dying legator, " and then hurry home to fight over my money." We are willing to believe that a California

miner fond of whisky took a drink by mistake of quickaliver, but we are not willing to believe in the accom-panying statement, that "the ininer has been kept busy wer since breathing on panes of glass to convert them Mr. Fenelon Hubbell of Bridgeport, Conn.,

nice new house, to the warming thereof he summoned all the widows in the town who belonged to the M. R. Church. There were 20 of them, but then the safe, av-erage age was 66. A well-to-do pauper, Mrs. Christiana Mahair, has been detected and brought to grief in Bridgeport, Conu. She has, while receiving public relief, been, all the time, owner of a house and lot worth \$1,999 and she has also \$500 in a savings bank. The selectmen have already attached her property in a suit to recover \$100-the amount she has received from the tows.

Speaking of law as at present violated, the Rev. T. K. Beecher says: "It is extremely difficult to ommit the crime of murder in such an accurate and honest way that it shall satisfy the specifications of the statute. Unless the would-be murderer takes legal counsel beforehand and follows instructions minutely, he will fail nine times in ten, however sincerely he may try. Anybody can kill a man, but he cannot do it in first degree murder style without counsel and care."

A fact is a fact, and all facts are worthy of A fact is a fact, and all facts are worthly of attention. The Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., ex-President of Harvard College, stated at a recent temperance most-ing in Portland that, in the experience of fifty years in various places, he had never seen so many young men intoxicated and staggering through the streets as he had seen in Portland during the last six months. Nobody will question the veracity of Dr. Hill, or his capacity for close and conclusive observation.

The Baptist Church in West Bedham, Mass., is in trouble. Last Christmas evening there was a social party in the vestry, at which the game of " drop the handkerchief" was introduced. This game involved handsquener was introduced.

Rissing, at which the Rev. Mr. Foster, the paster, was much scandalized, so that he was moved to say aloud.

"The church was built for a house of God, and not for kissing parties." A flerce controversy cusued, a young man threatened to knock the reverend gentleman down, all the pleasure of the ovening was destroyed, and the Rev. Mr. Foster has concluded to resign.

On the 14th of October last the Michigan Fish Commissioners received from the United States Commissioners a lot of Sacramento River salmon ovaestimated at 80,000 in number. The day following the arrival the ova were placed in the hatchery near Jackarrival the oval were placed in the flatchery near Jackson. Fully nine-tenths of the eggs proved to be goed, and during the holiday week the young salmon were placed in the head-waters of the St. Joseph, Kalamasoo, and Grand rivers, and in numerous streams in the southern part of the State. Their growth is something wonderful. When placed in the rivers they were about two-inches long, and of good propertion; they nearly double in size every two weeks, and in about three years will weigh from ten to lifteen pounds.

The Boston Typographical Union celebrated he Franklin birthday, and the President, Mr. John Vincent, took occasion to make some sensible observa tions about "strikes." He said that by a majority of the members of the Union, "strikes are deprecated as the members of the Usion, "strikes are deprecated at the worst enemy of the workman as well as of the employer." Mr. Vincent's remarks derive value from the fact that he has personally participated in two or three such movements. He denied that the sole object of the Union was to foster and encourage strikes. There are two sides to every question, and the President of the Union thought that "the great trouble in the past has been that either party viewed the subject from one

been that either party viewed the subject from one standpoint." He hoped that time would obliterate the word "strike" from the vocabulary of the "Unions." "Squibbles" is a nice quiet little game that the Baltimore urchius play. It consists in throwing small pieces of iron, about three Inches in diameter through the street, with an intention of hitting each others' playthings, but with a result which is heartrend others' playthings, but with a result which is heartreading to property-holders, and gratifying only to his
"Satanic Majesty." After several people have been
injured, and the stoops of houses and the sidewalks
more or less damaged, the authorities took the matter is
hand, and recently visited the schools and took from
the scholars all the pieces of from with which they
played the game. The collection consisted of trea bolts,
nuts, pieces of gas-pipe, burners, spigots, door-knobs,
washers, plates, binges, staples, chisels, fragments of
hammers, and a great variety of other articles, which
all together weighed over 200 pounds.

The soldiers at the National Home at Day-

The soldiers at the National Home at Dayton, Ohio, have sent the following petition to Congress. and request the cooperation of other soldiers in the preparation of similar documents; "To the Honorable preparation of similar documents: "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.—Gentlemen: Your petitioners respectfully represent that they were soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion, or are the hom of soldiers who served in it, and believe that in justice and equity they are entitled to 160 acres of Government hasts that would, as near as may be, do equal justice to all soldiers and soldiers' heirs; and they pray for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the workings of existing laws as to these questions, and that said committee be empowered to report such amendments, by bills, as may be found just and practicable."

certain clergyman who in one of his sermons discussed at some length "the Farmers' War," and among other things said: "Beware of middlemen! Have nothing to do with them; but always buy direct from beadquar do with them; but always buy direct from beadquar-ters." The next morning our pastor started for the market, basket upon arm, for the butcher's shop, where he ordered a steak. "No, Sir!" said the butcher; "jor can have no steak from my shop." "Why not!" es-claimed the astonished preacher; "have n't I alway; paid for my meat!" "O, yes; but I heard you preach yesterday, and you pledged yourself to buy nothing more of middlemen. Now, I am a middleman, and it you want any more beef you can just go to the afeer for it." A very pretty story, though it may not prove much, upon fair consideration, either for or against the Grabkers.

LOUISIANA INJUSTICE.

EIGHT CITIZENS OF GRANT PARISH CONFINED IN NEW-ORLEANS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS-UNSUC-CESSFUL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A TRIAL OR PROPER

NEW-ORLEANS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS CASSFUL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A TRIAL OR PROPER TREATMENT.

From The New Orleans Picayone, Jan. 18.

Some months ago, it will be remembered, the police mitits, under Col. Deklyne and others, invaded Grant Parish, arrested seven of its prominent citizens, and brought them to this city, where they were incascerated in the Parish Prison, where they have remained since without trial, without sufficient food, and sulgest to all the herrors of a close confinement—not even being allowed to stir beyond the walls for a moment to cake a breath of fresh air. These centlemen—william Cruickshank, John P. Hadnot, William Erwin, D. Lemonie, A. P. Gibbon, J. P. Lemonie, and Clem Penn—were all arrested on warrants alleged to have been sworn to by two ignorant negroes, under what is known as the Ku-Klar act; and this is all that holds them. Repeated efforts have been made by themselves and friends to obtain a trial or arraignment, or something under which hay can be placed under bonds and allowed to return to their pismations; but all without effect, the Upited States officials being stolidly indifferent to every appeal on the subject. Nor is this all, some two weeks subsequently, Judge A. C. Lewis, a prominent planter of the same district, who, too old and infirm to even take part in any political proceedings, visited the city for the part on any political proceedings that the city for the part on any political proceedings of his health, infirm at the streets, and without word or warning, thrust into the same prison. Tasy are mostly old gentlemen—Judge Lewis especially so; his health, infirm at the time of his incarceration, has grown feebler and feebler every day, until now he can barely stand alone. The other gentlemen has defering has been intense; and they are subject to close outlinement, which has told upon them tarribly, until they are more vecks of men. It is stated, and has been of the without trial is, that Judge librally has been tien without trial is, that Judge libralle has no tast to hol